cannot secure one stanch partisan in each

"MR. STUART CUMBERLAND

MISS PHYLLIS BENTLEY.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW APTERNOON at 8.0.

On this occasion the same EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME

as given by them at Castle Bernstoeff, actually wit

Miss Bentley will use the same ones she used with the Caar and the other Imperial Royal personages, and will

The Crown Prince of Denmark, were Lifted."

'Audience of Kings,' will be presented.

London Telegraph is suggestive:

se the same chair on which

and the Duke of Cumberland

The Crown Prince of Greece,

and royalties among us permanently.

ABOUT SENATOR QUAY.

His Part in the Last Four Years of Poli-

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.-When Senator Quay.

nearly two years ago, resigned the Chairman

ship of the Republican National Committee

and also as l'ennsylvania's representative in

the committee, he did it with the deliberate

purpose of entering the contest for the second

Sanatorial term. Not that he desired the sec-

ond term, for the fact at that moment was,

could he have pursued what would have been

the most pleasing course to him, he would

have been more disposed to resign the re-

maining part of his unexpired term than to

accept the second one. He resigned from the

committee solely to enter the contest for per-

Mr. Quay had been assailed by personal

enemies with more than ordinary vindictive-

the people of Pennsylvania first above al

The River of Time.

A half dozen or more stanzas, under the

caption "The River Time," have been credited

to various authors. Some twenty years ago

they were appearing in many of the newspa

pers of the day as the work of the younger

Lytton, "Owen Meredith," who never mad

claim to them. These stanzas were part of a

newspaper carrier's New Year's address, writ-

ten for a Chicago newspaper by Benjamin

Franklin Taylor some twenty-five or thirty

years ago. The first of the stanzas in ques

Oh, a wonderful stream is the river Time,

And it flows through the realm of tears

With a faultiese rhythm and a musical rhyme.

And a broadening sweep and a surge sublime.

A Card from Father Corrigan,

To the Epiton of The Sus—Sir. Though a daily reader of The Sus I falled to no nee the denunvatory resolu-tions of the German pressa of Newark in its issue of Saturday till it way too late to freepass on your space

It does not surprise me, however, for it is not re-ligion nor zeal for religion that is responsible for this

melancholy fermentation; it is but the echo of the

anti-American and anti-English speaking spirit that

characterizes the meetings of the Priesterverein, and that has of late been so rampant in the neighborhood

of New York My exposure of this state of things and

of the senseless conspiracy to Germanize this country by means of the Catholic Church, and thus hold us up as foreigners and hoselic to republicantsm, has had its

effect on those foreign monks, as seen in their angry

The Workingm n Wouldn't Be Fooled.

The Kepub'lean's Ces.

Where the riven soul shall not ask, " What

On: for an inaccessible spot, Away from town or flat,

Of the whereness of the at ?"

PATRICK CORNIGAN.

on the very eve of the election.

The Czar,

sadly.

onal vindication.

them with two?

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1892.

	-15	-
Subscription by Mail Post-Paid.		
DATLY, Per Month	80	54
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THE SUN, New York	CIL	7.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo Sublication wish to have rejected articles returned hey must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

The End of the Conspiracy of Silence,

In many Republican quarters we are glad to observe since election day a reviving disposition to face the music on the Force bill and Federal interference issue. This is natural. The doctrine of Federal interference and the practical system of supervision represented in this town by Joux I. DAVENPORT are the very bone and sinew of Republicanism. Acquiescence in the LODGE-REED-HOAR theory of Federal supremacy at the polling places in the States more than any other one thing distinguishes the Republican from the Democrat. A Republican abandoning the political theory on which the Force bill rests would cease to be a Republican.

Yet so intense was the public sentiment aroused by THE SUN when it put the Force bill issue at the front, that the shrewder Republican leaders feared to meet it, with the Presidential election close at hand. Gen. HARRISON'S letter of acceptance was the signal to the party that the question must be avoided throughout the campaign. The whole Republican canvass was a conspiracy of silence with respect to this cardinal principle of Republicanism. As far as the Force bill and Federal interference with elections were concerned, there was a gag on the mouth of every Republican stump speaker, and a padlocked chain on every Republican printing press. No spectacle like this had ever before been witnessed in a Presidential campaign in the United States: a great party panie-stricken by an issue of its own making, and shutting and sealing for three months its own lins against any utterance of the ideas and arguments which it had been proclaiming openly, defiantly, and veciferously for more than twenty years.

It is only fair to say that the actual effect of this extraordinary policy of evasion was not what Gen. HARRISON and his friends had expected. The systematic muteness of the party of Force and Fraud deceived not a single voter opposed to the Lorde bill. Instead of allaying the apprehensions of the justly alarmed South, the conspiracy of silence served to strengthen the general conviction that at the first opportunity the Republicans would fasten negro domination on the States which after a terrible experience had shaken off the black incubus. Instead of satisfying Northern Democrats that the plot to extend Davenportism had been abandoned, the conspiracy of silence only confirmed the belief that the screws would be applied remorselessly if the Republicans carried the election. The conspirators gained no votes by their dishonest treatment of the Force bill issue. It is probably true that they lost the support of thousands of honest and disgusted Republicans who would have been glad to see the issue pushed to its extreme consequences with old-fashioned Republican vigor, and who heartily wished THAD STEVENS back on earth again.

In the changed condition of things, what will be the attitude of the Republican party? The new Force bill is killed, and it can never be resurrected. The old Force legislation stands on the statutes as it has stood since 1871, or during the whole lifetime of citizens who cast on Tuesday last their maiden vote for President. Davenportism must be wiped out. The first duty of the new Democratic Congress and the new Democratic President will be to repeal the Federal election laws. The Republicans cannot prevent the repeal; will they resist it?

Froude at Oxford.

When Mr. JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE Was made Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, the election caused some discortent among the friends of Prof. E. A. FREE-MAN, who had been his predecessor in the office. It was said that his methods of writing history differed too sharply from those of the late incumbent of the chair. and that, above all, his views of his duties could not be reconciled with those of Prof. FREEMAN, who held that all written history was modern history, there being no dividing line between modern and ancient times. The latter objection, at all events, was to some extent refuted in the inaugural address which Mr. FROUDE delivered on Oct. 26.

He began by referring to the opinion which, thanks to FREEMAN, now prevails in Oxford, that there is no such thing as modern history, but that history has been one and continuous from the beginning of things. Mr. FROUDE declared that he never doubted this. He always knew that the modern world inherited languages, laws, and literature from antecedent ages, and that the actions and thoughts of Jew Greek, and Roman had helped to mould the minds of all that had come after them. Still he thought the distinction that used to be made was, although unsound, a harmless one. With new religions and new races of men, with new impulses and fresh types of character, what might be considered a new epoch had virtually begun. Goths, Teutons, Scandinavians, Hungarians. Arabs, had minds and ideas of their own: they were neither Jew, Greek, nor Roman. Mr. FROUDE thought, therefore, that without offence he might still regard the Northern Invasion as a period when old things were wound up and a new order begun.

Prof. FREEMAN used to be impatient with those who build a huge fabric of deductions on the facts of history, and he would have been entirely satisfied with Mr. FROUDE's opinions on this point. The latter said that he could not preach a philosophy of history because he had none of his own. Theories shifted from generation to generation, and one ceased to believe in any of them. Mr. FROUDE knew nothing, he said, of what are called laws of development, evolution, or devolution, as applied to history. It had been asserted that history was a record of human progress, proving that through the ages one increasing purpose runs. He would not deny that there was proof of progress, but he must ask whither? Progress from what to what? Was it so certain that in things most essential we are so much wiser than those who went before us? Mr. FROUDE did not believe, for one thing, that the condition of the people in medieval Europe was so mis erable as has been alleged. He did not believe that the distribution of the necessaries of life was then as unequal as it is now. It is well known that the researches of the late Prof. THOROLD ROGERS bear out

show that there was a time in England when, as Mr. FROUDE asserts, there was a more cordial relation between high and low than there is now; a time when each class thought more of its duties than of its interests, and when religion, which was the same to all, was really believed in.

It is the sixteenth century, which witnessed the close of the mediaval epoch and the beginning of the modern period, that Mr. FROUDE is to make the subject of his lectures. It was a time when the bost and wisest were divided as to the course which duty required of them, when opposite principles, each admirable, were forced into conflict, and when saints and heroes were to be found upon both sides. It is the portraits of some of these which Mr. FROUDE promises to bring out with equal clearness and fidelity, whether they were Protestant or Catholic. In his judgment the object of history is to discover and make visible lilustrious men and pay them ungrudging honor. This view has been often and forcibly propounded by FROUDE's master, CAR-LYLE. "The history of mankind," said CARLYLE, " is the history of its great men. To find out these, clean the dirt from them, and place them on their proper pedestals is the true function of the historian."

The Organ of Zach Chandler.

The New York Times has the impudence. now that the election is over, to reprint, as a compliment to itself, this probably sarcastic remark from the Star of Rockford, Ill. :

There is no better authority in the land on election than the New York Times, which is justly esteemed for the accuracy of its figures. In 187d, when every paper in the country the morning after election announced The result is in doubt." "

Democrats hereabouts still remember the part which the New York Times played on Wednesday morning, Nov. 8, 1876, and its relations to the great Fraud which deprived Mr. TILDEN of the office to which he was elected, and cheated the Democracy out of the results of the victory which it had honestly won.

Remote as now seems that most disgrace ful chapter in all American history, the recollection of it is a living force in politics. If the New York Times doubts this, let it inquire of its friend and restored colleague, the Hon, WAYNE MACVEAGH.

It is the memory of the scoundrel part played by the New York Times in the Fraud of 1876 that makes Democrats laugh when the organ of ZACH CHANDLER professes solicitude for pure and honest elections, and makes them grit their teeth whenever It undertakes to advise the Democracy.

The Metropolitan Museum

The report of the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, published yesterday, shows that the relations heretofore existing between the museum and the city are confronted with the need of rearrangements not easy to make entirely satisfactory to all concerned. The Museum Society, which exhibits its collection in a building provided by the city, was formerly required to open its doors to the public gratis upon certain days of the week only, the others being reserved for the use of members This gave a value to membership and therefore, a revenue, all of which disappeared when the city required that the pubic should be admitted every day, including Sunday. The Sunday opening also conflicted with the feelings of numerous people otherwise interested in the museum, and additional income was lost on account of it. Deprived of a large part of its revenue. with the collection devoted substantially to the uninterrupted use of the city at the expense of all private control which could benefit the society, the directors of the museum feel justified in saying that the city must bear the entire expense. And here the trouble arises.

If the city is to pay the running expenses, in which are included every salary, it cannot avoid nor can it be relieved of as rigorous and absolute a supervision of the expenditures as it applies to its own establishments. Yet the fact that it does not own the collection would make such a responsibility difficult and unprofitable, and in our judgment it should, if possible, be avoided. The best way to do that is to restore, so far as is reasonable, the natural revenue of the museum by permitting it to close its doors to the public for one or two days of the week, or perhaps to make then some small charge for entrance. From this sufficient money could be raised to pay the higher officers of the museum, whose places it is more desirable to keep separated from municipal responsibility. No citizen of New York would suffer thereby in the least, and no stranger would have cause for complaint. And the city's part in maintaining the museum would be to give it the necessary assistance, instead of assuming an obligation which would inevitably bring to it the burden of running its working force entirely.

This seems also the only way in which the highest usefulness of such an institution as a school of art can be obtained. It is the practice of the Louvre and other great museums, and it will provide the desired barrier for preserving to the museum the appropriate and sympathetic management which has built it up with such splendid liberality and success. Not that the city would be incapable of running the museum satisfactorily; but, things being as they are. It is desirable that the latter should remain in its present hands.

Gross Carclessnes: in Lawmaking. From 1847 to 1892 this provision relating to general elections was on the statute book in this State:

"No court shall be opened or transact any busines n any city or town on the day such election shall be held therein, unless it be for the purpose of receiving a reidlet or discharging a jury; and every adjournment of a court in such city or town on the day next to ing the day any such election shall be held therein shall always be to some other day than the day of such section, except such adjournment as may be made after a cause has been committed to a jury. But this section shall not prevent the exercise of the jurisdic. ection shall not prevent the exercise of ion of any single mag strate, when it shall be neces sary in criminal cases to preserve the peace or to a

A general revision of the laws of this State which are of a permanent character has been in progress for some years. The work is done by a Commission, which now consists of Mr. CHARLES A. COLLIN of Ithaca, and Mr. ELI C. BELKNAP of Unadilla. These gentlemen revised the general election law and presented it for adoption to the Legislature last winter, incorporating in it. however, a section which repealed a large number of statutes mentioned in a schedule annexed to the bill. The Legislature passed the law, as thus revised, repealing clause and all, and it now constitutes chapter 631 of the Laws of 1892. In the schedule of statutes which it repealed was the act of 1847, containing the section which we have quoted, forbidding the opening of courts in

cities or towns on election day. We have no fault to flad with the reneal of that law. Indeed, it seems important to the free exercise of the right of suffrage that the courts should be accessible to voters on election day, so that where the

may issue in every proper case to compel the election officers to allow a qualified elector to vote. But it is simply amazing that so great a change should be made in the law in such a way as to escape the attention of the public and even of the Supreme Court Justices in this city until the very eve of the election. The Court of Appeals was also in the dark on this subject, as clearly appears from a decision rendered on Oct. 4, which shows that the Judges of that tribunal then thought the statute still in force. A prohibition which had been on the statute book nearly half a century was swept away, without notice or discussion, by the Legislature, under such circumstances that no one appears to have been aware of the fact except Mr. CHARLES A. COLLIN, one of the Statutory Revision Commissioners, who kindly sent word to the Judges in this town, at the eleventh hour, that he had got the law changed so they could hold court on election day.

This is not the first surprise occasioned by the work of the Commission to revise the statutes. If the law can thus be changed for the better, without adequate consideration or notification, it may also be changed for the worse. The Legislature of 1893 should carefully scrutinize such additional work of this Commission as may come before it. and take care that it understands and lets the people understand every important alteration that the revisers desire to make in the existing statutes which are of general application throughout the State.

The Decline of Republicanism in New York.

The vote polled in this city on Tuesday was less than the registration by nearly nine per cent., or a falling off of three per cent, more than in 1888. The vote polled by CLEVELAND and HARRISON together was greater than their vote four years ago by only about five thousand.

If the Republicans had done as well pro portionately as they did in 1888, Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S plurality would have been less than 60,000. Actually it was more than 75,000 though the vote polled by him was only about 12,000 more than he received in 1888 HARRISON'S vote decreased actually by nearly 7,000, and proportionately it was less than he received in 1888 by about 9,000. In stead of being nearly two-fifths it was about 36 per cent, only. It was less by over one per cent. than FASSETT received in 1891. though usually the Republican percentage is much more in an election for Presiden than in a State election.

When it was found that the registration was less than the total expected by at least 25,000 the Republican leaders took new heart in their campaign, for they assumed and boasted that the disappointing result indicated Democratic inertia. The returns of the election prove that the inertia was on the other side. They indicate that the Democrats were registered very fully, for their vote corresponded almost exactly with the number to which they were entitled, according to their past percentage, under a complete registration proportionately to the population. Both in the registration and in the falling off of the vote from the registration the Republicans were the real sufferers. They made a great deal of noise in the local campaign, but they could not arouse their party.

It is the worst defeat the Republican party has ever encountered in New York In the eight years since 1884 they have been able to increase their vote by only about 8,000, while the Democratic vote has in creased by more than 41,000. They have lost their grip. Instead of going shead they have fallen behind, and in future elections their vigor is likely to lessen still further after this bitter disappointment.

This happy result for the Democracy of New York has been accomplished by its union and harmony under the masterly lead of Tammany Hall. The Tammany organization has crippled the Republican organization and left it now in a condition of disorder from which it will be slow to recover. It is absolutely without political power in New York. Its lenders have been discredited among their followers, and if the Republicans are to make any show at all in New York hereafter they must set to work to build up their machine anew from the very foundation. the very foundation.

Such is the result of a campaign conduct ed by Tammany Hall on square Democratic principles and according to square Democratic methods. Republican respect for the power of that superb political organization must be profound in these days. Where, too, are the maligners of Tammany Hall after the tremendous vote of confidence it received from the people of New York last Tuesday, the PARKHURSTS, the DIXONS, and like slanderers who consorted and plotted to bring about its overthrow?

A Very Important Pledge.

The most noticeable failure to keep up with the progress of the times is exhibited by the New York Times. Since the lat election the Times has courted sleep, and from its dreaming audibly of the downy days of 1884, we hear that "Mr. CLEVE LAND has returned to the Presidential office without one compromising pledge-had he been capable of giving one, as he is notand without any promises, save to be faithful to the principles he has avowed."

While our neighbor slumbers the victorious Democracy can joggle its joy with the recollection that at the crisis of the campaign Mr. CLEVELAND piedged himself nost solemnly and sensibly to be in his future relations with his party a faithful and loyal Democrat. Although this agreement was made in the presence of the New York lenders only, it was a sounding signal to the organization throughout the country that it held good for all. It provided one of the most pleasing certainties with which the Democratic party united to overwhelm the Republicans, and the satisfaction over it outlasts the election.

To round up properly the historical record of the affair, it ought perhaps to be recalled hat THOMAS C. PLATT. WARNER MILLER, WIL LIAM BROOKFIELD, JACON SLOAT FASSETT, and thirty-one other New York delegates to the Sepublican National Convention voted in Minapolis for James G. BLAINF, and that EL-LIOTT F. SHEPARD, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, FRANK HISCOCK, JACOB M. PATTERSON, and twenty three other Republican delegates voted for BENJAMIN HARRISON.

tien. Collis had a lively time on Tuesday n Oliver street, and it has given him, as he declared to the Union League Club, an improved opinion of the splendid Democratic machine in this town, when its voters are aroused by any great issue to come out in invincible force. The General's idea about inspectors, however, seemed to be somewhat hazy. The Lyons brothers of 84 Catharine street dominated, he declares, the polling place. They cast two votes out of three. They are alleged to have decided the questions which came before them in a fraternal and family spirit. They proceeded on the basis, which we all know to be sound, that blood is stronger than water. JERRY and TIM stuck together Mr. FROUDE's opinion on this point. They facts are undisputed a writ of mandamus like wax, and that is why the protests of Gen.

Cours in his capacity of Republican watcher did not count for much. But whose is the fault? The Police Board appointed JEERY as a From the Utter Observer. Rapublican. He claimed to be one, and h

DUTT NUMBER ONE Repeal the Federal Election Laws.

The first duty of the next Congress is to re was appointed at Republican request as such. peal the Election laws of 1870. Hid the coun-The Police Board appointed Trm, on applicary of the Davenports, the Jacobuses, and the ion, as a Democrat. That is all there was to Baxters! No Force bill! No more intimidait. If after all their howling about inequality tion law! Repeal the act! and injustice, the Republicans of New York From the Philadelphia Times

The Federal election laws should be entirely election district, what, in the name of Mank and absolutely repealed. The Democrats LANNIGAN, was the sense or utility of leaving could during the next four years wield the despotic power so offensively attempted by The following advertisement from the the Republicans at the late election but the party that effaces the last vestige of these laws from our statutes will be stronger with th people than any party that attempts to control the election by force.

John I. Davenport should be stripped of his

office, either by removal or the abolishment of the office, and sent to prison for at least a decade. He has been studiously lawless in the interest of ballot pollution; he has insolently defied a committee of Congress from which he received the authority he possessed; he has robbed the Government of scores of thousands of dollars for himself or for like unscrupulous party favorites, and his place is Sing Sing. From the Richmond Dispatch,

Just as soon as the Democrats get the power Tommy dearly loves a lord, whether he be a to do so they should repeal all laws providing otchman or an Englishman or an American. for Federal interference in our elections. I the people cannot be trusted with the right to Sir Walter Scott preserved, as a sacreelect their own Congressmen they cannot be memorial, the glass from which GEORGE IV drank when he visited Abbotsford; and when trusted with anything. So said Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, and so will say all true patriots the Prince of Walks threw a cigar away at Let the Federal supervisors and deputy mar Ascot well-dressed men and women struggled to obtain the stump. Even in America men shals be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. Let each State act for itself and provide its have been known to drain to the dregs glasses own election machinery. Then a wrong done containing wine or beer left by persons o to the Democrats in one State may be offse higher social standing; but they were walters. by a wrong done to the Republicans in anothor Probably it is as well that we have no lords State. But to have the Federal Government push its long and strong arm into all the States, and carry registrations and elections It is not too late to remark that the ap by main force would be an incurable avil propriate rhyme for ADLAI is gladly, and not This is a republic or it is nothing. If it is a republic, the voters must not be coerced by any power outside of their States. They must be freemen. They must exercise their own

wills, not the wills of other people. From the Chicago Herald. It will be the first duty of the new Democratic Congress to obliterate from the United States statute book the Federal Congressional election law. The constant danger of a conflict between State and Federal authorities has been the least evil of this bad system Where it has prevailed it has made the ballot a ghastly farce. It has impaired the freedom of the franchise. It has violated the sources of law and justice

This demand of the people at the ballot box is for the unconditional repeal of the Federal election law relating to the election of memers of Congress. The ballot must be restored to the voters with the right to exercise the franchise without intimidation or interference from the partisan satraps of Federal authority.

iess, which made it imperative that he should seek vindication at the hands of his party and From the Rochester Union and Advertise The Federal election law is an unwarranted things. He felt that it was due to himself, his and infamous enactment that should be wiped family, and the personal and political friends from the statute book. The first bill passed by the House of Representatives when Congress reassembles on the 5th of next month should be one of repeal. A Democratic House of Representatives should voice the judgment and sentiment of the people on this villainous act of odious paternalism, employed every second year in our State elections to harass and intimidate citizens possessed of the right of suffrage. If the Democratic party were to come into possession of full power it would deserve to be destroyed if it should employ such an agency of Federal interference with State elections as the existing Force act. Away with it.

things. He felt that it was due to himself, his family, and the personal and political friends who had ever stood by him to seek vindication from the hignest tribunal in the land.

This is the true and only statement of the reasons why Mr. Quay retired from the committee and began the fight for the second Senatorial term, notwithstanding he would have gladly retired then to private life.

When the queetion of the Presidency came up, Mr. Quay, as a strict and loyal party man, at once said that although he was not personally opposed to Mr. Harrison he did not helieve he could be elected a second time. He was slow to give his reasons, but that was his hest judgment. He said that he thought Mr. Blaine was the only man who could be elected by the Republicans. With Mr. Blaine, so far as he knew, he had no reason to suppose he would stand better, were he President, than with Mr. Harrison. He was not counting on reasons of that kind. He was considering only what would be best for his party. He was for success, not the leaves and fishes. He therefore did his best for Mr. Blaine. It would be the safe thing to say that on the subject of the President, should Mr. Wan never passed a single word, and that the Senator had no reason for expecting, should Mr. Blaine ever he President, he would stand any better than would any other Republican in the White House.

Mr. Quay was not successfulin his efforts for Mr. Blaine. Mr. Harrison was nominated. It made no difference with Mr. Quay. He worked for him as he would have worked for Mr. Blaine. He was not asked to go into the National Committee—nor could he have gone of the battle, when he could not do more than give a few days of help, which he did with the greatest willingness.

Now, what is the result?

Mr. Harrison is peasen disastrously; the Re. From the Indianapolis Sentinel The Federal election law is a vicious measure, which ought to be wiped off the statute books. Such a law is almost certain to be abused by the party in possession of the Government, whichever it may be. It accom plishes no good purpose. It costs the American people vast sums of money at every elec tion. It is a potent weapon of bribery, fraud. and intimidation. It is in contravention of the rights of American citizens and of the principles of local self-government. It breeds evil and nothing but evil. The election of Grover Cleveland will make the passage of the Force bill impossible, and it will also, we trust, be followed by the prompt repeal of the law authorizing the party in power to surround the polls with Federal supervisors and marshals. From the Allemy Argus.

The words of THE SUN point out the first duty of the next Congress. Wherever the people of the United States came into contact with Federal supervision of elections this week, they desire the repeal of the law under which intolerable abuses have been committed. The reduction of the tariff is the great duty of the Democracy, but it is a matter of detail, requiring long study and preparation. To the Emron of The Sun-Sire You are wrong. T. O. D. O'Callaghan wrote "The River of Time." Ask The first and simple duty is to wipe out the Federal election law at the first opportunity. him. It is one of his greatest efforts. Do not rob him of his laurels FAIR PLAY. NEW YORK, NOV. B.

THE ORGANIZERS OF VICTORY. Further Tributes to the Man and the Organ

Ization That Stand for Democracy. From the Newport Besald. How about Tammany treachery now !

From the Allein v Timer Union. It may be said of David B. Hill, as it was said of Carnot in the wars that followed the French revolu-tion, "He has organized victory." It is to the splendid organization of the Democracy of this State effected during the administration of Governor 11:11 that the party owes its successive victories, now in the election of a Democratic President. Its strength I force have been manifested in every part of the State, and will continue. From the Richmond Disputch.

Tammany did its work well. There seem to be no

we opinions about this, and its inducate was wide spread and far-reaching. Had it hatted or itestated the Democratic party throughout the Union would have been discouraged, and such a right as we made would have been impossible. We doubt not that Mr Cleveland fully appreciates this, From the Oxford Day.
We are grateful to Hill and to Tamonany. They have

done their whole duty.

From the Concord Teople and Patrice.

Senator Hill's canvass has been superb in its vigor, s intelligence, and its effectiveness. He has supported Democratic principles and Democratic cambidates in a way to give a new and more carnest significance to his I am a Democrat." He has shown homee f leader of great ability and wide influence, a Pemo, cat upon conviction, a Democrat for principle. Incident ally he has cularged his reputation as an other, by the least of his gains. There is a future for Sone ator Hill holding possibilities not easily measured. From the Green dans Daily Line

For President, 180d-David B Hill of New York. From the Bast a French Record Dol some one auguest that Senator that has come out of the fight in pretty good ten her

effect on those foreign monks, as seen in their angry resolutions. These men are in no way representative of the discress of Newark We have mobe therman american orders in Newark discress supposed to the terman american orders in Newark discress supposed theorem of chizabethort, the large warm Gener, but such men design, the order of coreign mations it, for they were ordered for of ordering mations it, for they were ordered for ordered discress, and have not come here as hire may be satter treebrands of free and nationality in our first owner that the unitre was declined by mentage them that the unitre was declined by mentage them any when obserted by the highest authority in the distribution of the away them of the first of the first of the free time that they have a first of the free time to the control of the free time to the first of the free time of the first of the free time of the first of the f The attempt to beat the tiger with a wiblest was a dismal failure,

P. on the Hands Time V. Tammany did its duty. Three observation Tammany! Time the Pete stary Builty Indoc horse

Senator Bill's friends made good by gramise that I'm the A bong E . Rico J ... The splendid organization of Tameracy Mah brough a out the desired result for the frem and

Finited States and perimps in the state of the finite in the August Duris my param very large or possible to the Seath.

Those genilemen assert that the Pope bisased the Newark Congress that adjusted Sept. 28. The Finite Seath Congress that adjusted the sting of the lifesting. I shall be glad however, to know that the Pope bisased them, though after many long days at bestimiter, for they were saily in need of it, and I frust it will do them good. Tammany Hall set the pace and the rest of the country followed.

The Bloody MI let Responars. Loon the Son Pack Place

A newspaper of Democratic tendencies sais that the To the Emittee of Ten Sun-Sir. The Passale Newspeaks result of the Presidential excellent the best been actived by a popular verifict so decaye that it is not oben to tibe defeat of Henry Dougherty for Congress as a mere example of the blindmes and impratitude of the on, and affords no hophote for empires or fur The truth is that Dougherty filmes I a rich he disturbances that sometimes come into the partimonutacturer), early in the year became so greatly in can clamor. This is a great cause for selectal matteterested in the welfare of the poor-down-trodden Ameri. This is wholly unfounded in fact. It is notorious

can integring man that he began to tell them freely of their wrongs, that they needed special legislation for heir b melt, such as compulsory artification. Wages fixed by law," and other legislation expressly for their leasest. that the election in the Southern States is a farce and sometimes a tragedy, and that the South is kept solidly Democratic by the bold and defaut automeation beneat.

The fact is, the American workman don't take much to such twaidly hence Doughert's stallary, born of real for office Availe's sum namps. No Force bulk social sitte twaidle.

AMERICAN WORKMAN.

Passen, N. J. of the Constitution of the United States. While such a condition of affairs exists, it is non-class to speak of a verdict to decisive that it is not open to question.

The Li-fratehista, Belot Law.

I can the Rebeste. Democrat and Chemiste. In several districts in the city and towns many sere standing in line unable to deposit their ballots when the polis closed.

THE ISSUE THAT WON THE DAY. It Parnished the Common Ground or Which All Bemserats Could Units,

From the Lynchburg Nace. "No Force bill. no negro domination." was the watchword of the Democratic party in the late election, and by an overwhelming major ity the American people have endorsed it.

From the Washington Post. The Force bill issue furnished the embitter ed and disunited enemy with the only common

ground upon which they could reassemble.

The Force bill has kept the South solid.

The infamous Force bill will not be adopted.

We want no Force bill. We will have no egro domination. We abhor bayonet rule We dismiss Benjamin Harrison and the Mailed Hand gang. This is the verdict of the Ameri can people. From the Syracuse Daily Courter

The Republican ship has gone down before the fury of the popular anti-tariff gale-a fury heightened by recollections of the Force bill the Billion Congress, and the violence done by President Harrison to the civil service reform

principle. I you the Grand Rapids Democrat. There will be no Force bill.

From the Wilmington Me. It is most sweeping and the country is safe safe from the domination of the most corrupt party that ever cursed a free country and ever outraged a free people-safe from the plutocrats and their pliant, victous, vens cools-safe from the devilish Force bill and all its supporters and advocates-safe from the spoilsmen who have devoured the people's substance with such insatiate appetite.

The Force bill methods did not win.

No Force bill. Onward to prosperity again will march the glorious States of our grand Southland.

From the Middletown Daily Argus

There will be no Force bill. From the Kichmond Disputch.

The Force bill played no unimportant game in producing the result. And the Demogratic speakers and papers spoke only the truth when they declared that if Harrison and s Republican Congress were elected the last free election would have been held. The people heard and heeded those words of warning. From the Philadelphia Time

Not only will the new Senate be Democratic with the House, but the present Senate is substantially Democratic to-day on the two vital ssues settled by the campaign, viz., tariff reform and the Force bill. From the Daily Eastern Argu

No Federal supervision of State elections through a Force bill need be longer feared.

To the Editor of The Sun-Ser. The Sun's persistent seachings and Davenport's little demonstration of the Force bill" were the main factors in the recent great upheaval." Nov. 11, 1892.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: From the very day he devilish Force bill was introduced in Congress have watched THE SUN's treatment of that desp measure with delight, because it was the one momen-tous issue in our late hard fought battle, and it was The Sun's eloquent appeals to the people to crush it that gave us the sweeping victory on Tuesday. To sum it all up in a nutshoil, Tux Sex elected the nocratic ticket and thus buried the Force bill on fuesday.

LANSINGBURGH, NOV. 10. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Three cheers for THE SUN, the greatest factor of the late campaign. The credit belongs to THE RUS and the Force bill. Long live THE BUN, the greatest newspaper of them all

BRAINE WALSE.

AN EVERYDAY READER.

REPUBLICAN EXPLANATIONS. Some Interesting Views as to the Causes of

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.
Instead of making their fight on free trade and a tate bank currency the Democrats raised false issues. They clamored at the North and the South about the "Force bill," and they used that scarecrow to solidify the South and to frighten some timid people in the North. They falsified the nature and effect of the measure which they pretended slarmed them so much. They talked of "negro domination" and of "inter ference with local elections " neither of whi have happened if the bill had been passed and were operative. The Democrats knew that, but they dared not talk wildcat and free trade, and they thought their safest policy was to wave the bloody shirt. They did so and have fooled the voters.

From the Philadelphia Press.
A defeat which cuts down the Republican strength from Maine to California and which carries such States as Chio, Illinois, and Wisconsin away from their old moorings can only be explained in one way. It means a revolt against the party on the leading and central issue of the fight. It means a reaction against the Republican protective policy as the people understand it, If this were an intelligent, reasoning, deliberate judgment it would be conclusive, at least until experience had demonstrated the mistake, and finality. If the people had struck the blow with a clear comprehension of what they were doing it would have a lasting significance. But as a matter of fact the blow was struck under the influence of the most shameless misrepresentations and of the most pitiable nisunderstandings.

From the Chirage Mail. Various causes operated in various sections to con-tribute to the general result, but chief among them is one which lies at the door of the White House itself. President Harrison is not a magnetic man.

From the Cleveland World. It was a mistake to have repudiated the demand of

the people for that peerless leader of men and greatest statesman of the age, James G. Blaine. From the Allsmy Morning I spress,
The Republicans lost because they were game with players like Whitney and Sheehan.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.
The Republican stay-al-homes did it. It is dur chiefly to the preponderance of the Demoratic foreign vote in large cities, and to the fact that voters have allowed the passions aroused by Ho-stead to cloud their reason, and have been deluded

Democratic representations, incapable of foldiment and misled by existing industrial facts they would not accempt to understand.

From the Portland Daily Pre-So far as the causes which have led to a decrease in

the Republican vote are concerned, the most of them are ophemeral and will soon disappear, but the solid South is likely to remain solid for many years to come, and while the hurocean overflow is allowed to pour in m us without let or hindrance Democratic major ties in the big cities are not likely to decrease.

Possethe Allono Eccoing Journal,
The Republican party will come to its senses some day and realize that the men who devote daily labor to

the course of the party are wiser and know the pulse of the people more intelligently than those who only vote and take an interest in politics during two or three months in a fresidential campaign.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The Speciator says that "the art of conversation is

The personal estate of the late Duke of Manchester Capper has been discovered in American brook trout

in a pend in New Zealand. It was supposed that the disease was unknown to fishes.

The profits of the Paris Post Office, which last year amounted to ten millions of dollars, have moved the Post Office clerks to consider what steps they should take for getting their salaries raised.

The Puc de Morny, distinguished as an amateur photographer, has given to the French War Office a process by which paper of any kind or thickness can receive a photographic print. Eighty impressions can be made ma mittate at a tr fling expense. Soldiers' certificate of service and the acter will bear the owner's portrait. A German newspaper lately contained this announcement: "I hereby declare, since the written notice of the Sth of August, 1892, and notwithstanding her r

furnite accept the same, my beyrethal with Fraulein Emma Ziegler is null and yout—Bichand Jone." In the next number of the paper the following appeared. "I hereby declare that with respect to the advertise ment of the annulment of the annulment of only betrothal, written and proclaimed, with Herr J. rk I do not agree. I am and still intend to remain the betrothed.—Essa Zirakis.

A story Mr. William flancoez is teling on the lecture
platform in England rejects great credit upon the sagarry of the buffa ors in Sumatra, where he has been traveling. He says that these intelligen animals, being in great fear of their mortal enemy, the figer, take relayer at night in the fivers, where they rest in peace and comfort with only their horns and noses stick no above the water. Possibly the traveller de rived his antormation from versions natives like those of Central Africa who revaled to Junker with tales of mons as who built fires and consed their food

after the manner of the ords of creation Taking a deen Adventage From the Atchious Daily Globe

If you want to know how old a woman is ask her

ELECTION NOTES.

For the first time since the war New York city sends & unanimous Democratic delegation to the State Assem-bly. In the last Assembly there were three Republi-cans from New York, and the number has varied from one to five for some years. This makes thirty Demo-cratic Assemblymen from New York city, or almost half enough to be a majority of the Assembly.

haif enough to be a majority of the Assembly.

More than that, New York city sends a unanimous Democratic delogation to the House of Representatives and a unanimous Democratic delegation to the State Senate. The Democratics occurried every member of the Board of Aldermen. For the next year weary Representative elected by the people of the city of New York will be a Democrat. The Democrats carried every Assembly district in the city for everything. That is a sweep without parallel. Every candidate on the flow.

sweep without parallel. Every candidate on the Demeratic ticket for every office was elected The only thing that can be said in any way to be an exception to this is the election of Thomas J. McMania to the Assembly from the Eighteenth district, but McManus is a Democrat, was elected to the last Assembly as a Democrat, and though he defeated the Fam-many candidate, was elected this time as a formerat. It was a fight between Senator George W. Plenkitt and ex-Police Junitee Murray both of whom are to and both of whom supported Cleveland and the Demo-eratic State ticket, as the Demo-cratic majority of over 2,000 in a vote of 8,000 shows.

The result in the Eighteenth district is a considerable blow to the prestige of Senator Plunkitt, who lost his district once before, in the Henry George Campaign of 1886, Senator Plunkitt thought that he could carry the district without a combination with the Varray Democrats. The Murray Democrats combined with the Republicans, nominating the Republican leader Simonson for Alderman, and McManus. Simons n was Simonson for Alderman, and McManus. Simonson was defeated by the Tammany candidate for Alderman One of the greatest district victories was schieved by Under Sheriff John R. Sexton, leader of the new Twenty-third district. This is the district on the west side of town, between Riversitie drive and Central Park. It has been filling up with the publicans, and made the largest Republican gross gain n the city, over 2,300, but Mr. Sexton not came this gain, but he got a majority for Cleveland of almost 1,000, and he elected his Alderman and As-

he built up. Another good run made by a local candidate was by Alderman Rollin M. Morgan in the Twenty-first district. This was regarded as a Republican district, but Alderman Morgan carried it by over 1,200,

semblyman by pluralities of over 1,000. The Republic

cans nominated for Aiderman Killaen Van itensaciaer.

a strong candidate, but he was defeated through Mr. exton's efforts and the excellent organization which

Assemblyman Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan has the argest majority of any district candidate. His pluality is 6,795, or more than three times as much as the combined vote cast for the Republican, Prohibiionist, and Socialist candidates against him. It is a curious fact that in the Five Points district,

mbracing the Fourth and Sixth wards and the neighborhood around the Tombs, the Prohibitionists almost made their banner record. They polled over 100 votes, and more than the Socialists received. Only two districts polled more. Tweive votes more would have made the Second the banner Prohibitionist district of New York, as it is the Democratic banner district. The strongest Socialist district is the Seventh, formerly known as Stecklerville. It lies around Avenue

A and Houston street, and it contains some of the most thickly populated blocks in the world. The Socialists outvoted the People's party in New York city more than two to one. The Prohibitionists

and the People's parties almost tied.

Outside of the candidates for Judge, on which the Republicans and Democrats united, Col. George B. deCiellan received the largest plurality of any candidate in New York city.

The fight of the Mugwumps against Register Frank

T. Fitzgerald made a difference of about 1,000 votes. All the Mugwump papers and the Mugwump leaders opposed him strenuously, with the result that his lurality is about 2,000 less than that of Mr. Cleveland or 1,000 Mugwump votes off and on. This shows how

much the Mugwumps amount to.

The Hon. Timothy Justinian Campbell made a great
run. He got more than two votes to his opponent's
one, though the largest Congress majority is Fitch's,
who gets 11,000, or about 1 000 more than the Hon.
Mr. Campbell; but then there are almost twice as
many votes in the his Harland device which Fitch
many votes in the his Harland device which Fitch many votes in the big Harlem district which Fitch represents. Girroy ran ahead of Cleveland a few votes in the down-town districts, and he can behind a few in the uptown districts, so that the vote was almost the same

or the Democratic electors and the Democratic candi The first seventeen New York Congress Entriors clocked Democrats. In the first twenty one districts only one Republican was elected, Lefevre in the Clater die

Col. Shepard's reporters who ran for the assembly had a hard time of it, as they were all detested, though Stoddard, who ran in the Twenty-forms ward, cut down the Democratic majority about a third. The difference between the registration and the vote was about nine per cent.

The man to poll the most votes on the Socialies ticket was Henry Foth for City Judge. He got about 6,500. The Prohibitionist candidate for City Judge also ran ahead of his ticket, se did the Socialist and Prohibitionist candidates for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. They profited by the union of the Republicans and the Democrats on candidates for

Joseph Kalamatkowski got 132 votes for Assambly is the Eighteenth district. He was the Socialist candi-Charles Bacigalupo, who was the Republican candi-

date against Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan, and Joseph Kalamaikowski have the oddest names of any of the Only one Democratic Congressman was elected west of Albany. He is Daniel N. Lockwood in the Buffale

Columbia, Erie, Niagara, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Ulster counties, which gave majorities for Harrison in 1898, were carried by Cleveland in 1892. Chemung and Greene were the only counties which Cleveland carried in 1888 and lost in 1892.

The greatest Democratic victories were in Eric. where Lieut-Gov. William F. Sheehan lives, which turned a majority of 2,069 for Harrison in 1888 into a small majority for Clevelant in 1892, and Rensselaer, where Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr., of the Demo-cratic State Committee is leader, which turned a majority for Harrison of 308 to a majority for Cleve-

land of over 1,200. Next to the greatest Democratic loss in the State was n Albany county, where Cieveland's majority of 1,678 n 1888 was reduced to less than 600 in 1892.

The greatest Democratic loss in the State, and the one most marked, because it was in one of the two counties which the Democrats carried in 1888 and loss in 1892, was in Chemung, where the Cleveland major ity in 1888 of 570 was turned into a Harrison majority

The greatest Democratic gain in the State was in New York city, which increased its majority for Cleveland 20,000. Next to that was the increase of over 17,000 n Kings. Cleveland would have carried the St the majorities in Kings and New York remained as they were in 1888. Counties of the State which increased their majori-

ties for Harrison are Brooms, Delaware, Jefferson, Orange, Schnyler, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, and Yates, Suffolk county also increased its majority for Harrion 160 votes, which is what the Fire Island irritation against Gov. Flower amounted to.

One of the most unexpected results in the State was

the defeat of Speaker Robert P. Bush of the Assembly or reslection in Chemung county. way open to a Brooklyn or New York man for Speaker.

The Constitution and the President

To THE EDITOR OF THE STR—Sir- The Constitution of the United States provides that in elections of President (see article 2, section 1) the electors "shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves." And when the votes are counted by congress "the person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such umber be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, such majority, and have an equannumber of votes, then the liouse of Regressuntatives shall immediately choose, by bailot one of them for President," ac. Now, in accordance with the general custom in vogue up to this time, the two candidates of any victorious party will have an equal number of votes Now, has been customary for the House of Representatives to take the vote prescribed, or is it presumed that the parties in Convention had power to determine which of these two should be President and who should be Vice-President;

Ensaynus N. Y. Nov. 8.

EDESVILE, N. Y., Nov. 8. The Constitution provided originally that the first choice of the Electors anould be the President and the second choice the Vice-President. But article 12 privides that the candidate for President shall be specificd and that the candidate for Vice-President shall be specified, and that one shall be particularly elected as President and the other as Wee-President.

So Brother Adah Stevenson cannot even constitu-tionally be a rive to Mr. Cleveland for the Willia House, He must be content with a seat in the senat-

To rue Botton of the Sex-Sir In - 1 of all of date the statement is made that the Wick 110 x 500 in this city at the last election was ex-

issue that many amone my are selected with the victorial of vi

A Hist to D -ucon Hackett. From the from the ve-

If Mr. Hackett were quies wifted on gh ha would rise up and there is make a state on a

Pleurisy pains, as line and all of affect one are soon relieved by that which remains for coughe and colds, by Jayne's Expect faut - Ada